REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,313—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept. 1878, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagiry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagpatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Stannatt, on THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, [BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 16th September 1878, at 10 a. m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannatt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	300	220	40	
Port Said	280	240	40	
Messina	500	340	140	Without food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. Hodges.

This steamer possesses first class accommodation and carries all Cabins and Saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)..	„ 375	„ 295	„ 142 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden.....	„ 170	„ 139	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London....	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London ..		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, 10th Sept., 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 99, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman..	18th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3139	550	W. C. Angove ..	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2468	460	W. St. Seaton ..	30th do. / Monday.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	W. R. Breeze ..	7th Oct.
(s) KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee.....	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews..	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow .... 16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot..... 1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE.....	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..	15th September
SIAM	2426	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO FANCY BALL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, AT THE TOWN HALL,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

Intending Subscribers are requested to kindly purchase their Tickets as soon as possible to admit of the Committee making the necessary arrangements.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket..... Rs. 7
Double Tickets (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ..... „ 12
Family „ (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman).... „ 15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs SOUNDY & Co.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

HERBERT ROBERTS'S WONDERS.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS, Champion Hand-Stroke player, will give, by particular desire, two Entertainments at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, on Thursday 12th, and Friday 13th September 1878, giving an entire change of programme each night with Hand and Cue.

Programme—Second Night.

500 up, with the Cue, Mr. Roberts conceding his opponent 200 points. After which a game of 75 Cannons, Mr. Roberts conceding 40.

To conclude with his world astounding Fancy Hand Strokes. On this occasion Mr. Roberts will play a Bombay Amateur.

Price of admission 1 Rupee.
Play to commence each night at 9 p.m.

ARTISTS' COLOURS and MATERIALS

of every description on sale by their appointed Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free on application.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12	
Do. do. do. 250	4	0	
Dindigula and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2	0	
Do. do. box of 250	4	8	
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4	

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than oth o vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs.	a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each.....	1	8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double size Tins..... „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, W. Holmes, Commander.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 10, 1878. Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the immediate delivery of 1,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th September 1878.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing very quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

CLOTHING FOR THE POLICE OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY OF CLOTH required for the CLOTHING of the DISTRICT POLICE of the CENTRAL DIVISION. The quantity of cloth required is 134 yards of Cloth Pattern No. VII., and 4,727 yards of Cloth Pattern No. II., sealed specimens of which can be inspected during the usual office hours at the offices of the Collectors of Poona and Bombay.

The Tenders should be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes by the 30th September 1878, marked "Tenders for the Supply of Dark Blue Cloth as per patterns," and they will be opened at Noon on TUESDAY, the 1st October 1878, by the undersigned in the presence of such of those tendering who may be then present.

The Tenders must show the lowest rate per yard at which each quality of cloth will be supplied. The party whose Tender may finally be accepted must deliver the cloth not later than the 31st March 1879, and an agreement in legal form will have to be executed to this effect.

The Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of (Rs. 500) Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a further Deposit of (Rs. 1,500) Fifteen Hundred will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the agreement.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.—Dated Poona, September 1878.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C.D.

मध्यभागांतील पोलीसांस कपडे करणे अहित.

नो टी स.

कंत्राट घेणारे सर्व लोकांस कळविण्यांत येते कीं मध्यभागांतील सर्व दिखिक्ट पोलिसांस कपडे करावयाकरितां कापड पुरविण्यास ज्यांची टेंडरें देण्याची इच्छा असेल त्यांनीं आपली टेंडरें खाली लिहिले शर्तींवर व यांत लिहिल्या प्रमाणें पाठवावींत.

कापड पाहिजे त्याचे नमुने मुंबईचे व पुण्याचे कलेक्टर हपिसांत शिक्केसुद ठेविले असोन ते नेहमीचे कचेरीचे वेळांत पाहण्यास मिळतील. त्यांतील नमुना नंबर ७ चे १३४ वार व नमुना नंबर २ चे ४७२७ वार कापड पाहिजे.

हीं टेंडरें मोहोरबंद पाकिटांत घालून त्यावर "नमुन्या प्रमाणें कापड पुरविण्याची टेंडरें" असें लिहून तीं पाकिटें तारीख ३० सप्तंबर १८७८ पावेतों कमीशनर साहेब मध्यभाग यांचें हपीसांत पोहचतील असीं पाठवावींत तारीख १ आक्टंबर १८७८ मंगळवारीं दोनप्रहरीं टेंडरें पाठविणारे लोकांपैकीं जे लोक त्यावेळेस हजर असतील त्यांचे समक्ष खाली सहीकरणार हीं पाकिटें उघडतील.

टेंडरांत प्रत्येक जातीचे कापडास दर वारास जी निकृष्ट किम्मत घेतली जाईल ती दाखविण्यांत यावी. ज्या मनुष्याचें टेंडर आखेर कबूल केले जाईल त्यानें तारीख ३१ मार्च १८७९ चे आंत सर्व कापड दिलें पाहिजे व नेमिले मुदतींत कापड देईन झणोन कायदेशीर नमुण्याप्रमाणें करारनामा लिहून दिला पाहिजे.

टेंडर समेत ५०० पांचशे रुपये "डिपाझीट" ठेविण्या करितां असले पाहिजेत. हे रुपये टेंडरदेणारानें करारनामा लिहून देण्यास चुकवा चुकव अगर दिरंगाई केली तर ते सरकार जमा होतील शिवाय कबुलायत झाल्यावर करारप्रमाणें वागण्या बद्दल आणखी १५०० पंधराशे रुपये "डिपाझीट" ठेवावे लागतील.

कमीदरावें अगर दुसरें अमुकच टेंडर कबूल करण्यांत येईल असें अश्वासन दिले जातनाहीं व नाकबूल केले टेंडरांचीं कारणें हीं कळविली जाणार नाहींत.

E. P. ROBERTSON.
कमीशनर मध्य भाग.

तारीख ६ सप्तंबर १८७८.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REQUIRED a thoroughly experienced Lady's Ayah. Must have good reference. Portuguese preferred. Apply by letter to S. R. S., office of this paper.

AN English couple desire situation as Overlooker at a Plantation, wife as Governess; English, French, Music & Drawing. Salary moderate W.C. *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, just received, a small batch of ARAB HORSES. To be seen at Messrs. C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

FURNISHED ROOM REQUIRED with BOARD by a young European in or near the Fort. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOUND, in a Tramway Car, a BUNCH of KEYS, which will be returned to owner on payment of this advertisement. Apply to the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to accompany a Lady to England, affording her services on the voyage for a Free Passage and slight remuneration. Address "M. S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price As. 8.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons	Rs.	117	half set Rs.	63
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	„	142	„	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	168	„	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	„	198	„	83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS,
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches.....	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... „ from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RARITY ! RARITY !! RARITY !!!

SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,

DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and in the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following :—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...	Rs.	25	
Do. Hunting	do.	...	25
Do. ½ „	do.	...	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, o its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case.....	Rs.	150
Do. do. in strong gold case		200
Do. do. keyless do.		230

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES..... Rs.	90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality.....	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches.....	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates.....	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes.....	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.....	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality.....	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case black woolen cloth.
10 cases white drooles.
3 cases bed ticks.
3 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleographs in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artists of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No. 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Babelsberg, Does He Love Me, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, Sea View, Venus Sleeping, Dutchess of Netherland in a Fix, Madonna, Please a Penny, Neapolitan Girl, Don't Bother Me, Christmas Eve, Swallows Return, Moment Alone, Return of the Swallows, Sympathy, Cat and Family, Zug, Ferry Boat, Painful Tail, Holy Family, Dutchess of Devonshire, Rufstein, Zeller Valley, Highland of Scotland, The Interrupted Duet, Well on the Lake, Question of Love, On the Danube Oberla, Huslem, Spring, Koohel Lake, Lavenia Fisherman's Daughter, Reima of Spots, The Flower Girl, Difficult Problem, Italian Shepherd Boy, Empty Bucket, Isle of Wight, Midway, Thames, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450 very superior various chromos in gilt and maple frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, colored, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is now on view. Catalogues now ready may be had from

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co.' No. 2, Dean Lane.

CHAMPAGNE—		Net Cash.
"Perinet & Fils".Qts. per doz.	Rs.	43 0
SHERRY—		
"Barton & Co."... „ „	„	12 0
BORDEAUX—		
"Cissac Medoc"... „ „	„	14 0
GINGER ALE—		
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles.....	„	4 0

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

SHIPPING HOUSES at home honor us with their support, as do many of the principal Club Houses.

Permit us to inform the Public that we have

13 assortment of Sherry Wines to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Clarets, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NOTICES.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA ! HYDROPHOBIA !!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime cures most when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1878.

BUSINESS here continues as dull as ever. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay made no change at their weekly meeting to-day in the rates of interest and discount.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date quote Consols unchanged at 94¼, and French Rentes at 113. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is still quoted at 79 for Fours, 83 for Fours-and-a-half, and 83¾ for Fives-and-a-half per cent. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight remains at 1s. 7 11-16d. Bar Silver is unchanged at 51¾d. per oz. A payment of £200,000 into the Bank of England is advised, the market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bills is still 4½ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was unchanged with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Prices were unchanged. Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. per lb. Futures are not quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Yesterdays' Receipts	8,000	1,400	4,800
Total since 1st Sept..	50,000	11,900	39,800

If the Receipts at the ports continue to increase on the present liberal scale, we may look for arrivals of 400,000 bales at the sea-board before the close of the present month, a quantity which we believe is unprecedented so early in the season. As yet, however, the exports to Great Britain have been insignificant, and as the Liverpool Stock is daily diminishing, prices for Cotton on the spot are maintained.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was quiet; the quotations are quite unchanged from Friday last.

In the General Produce Markets in London, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. The week's landings of the former amount to 800 tons, the deliveries to 1,200, and the stock is now 20,000 tons. The total stock at European ports consists of 105,750 tons. Linseed continues firm and Rapeseed dull; there is no alteration in the prices for Bombay descriptions, but Calcutta is slightly easier.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—There has again been very little doing, and rates for Mercantile Paper are unchanged. The Banks, however, are only sellers at about 1-32d. below our yesterday's quotations. As usual on Wednesday there has been little disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate, pending the result of the weekly sale of Council Drafts being known here. We quote as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....Is. 7 11-16d.		per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...Is. 8 5-32d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...Is. 8 3-32d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...Is. 8 5-32d.		,,
France, 3 ,, ,, ...2·14.		

On Calcutta the demand rate is 100 1-16, and at 60 days' sight 99 9-16 per Rupee.

The rate of Exchange on London in Paris continues to rule high, being still quoted by Reuter at francs 25·29.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened very weak, but closed rather stronger for the New Loan and Fives-and-a-half. Fours, however, continue weak owing to rather bear transactions. Closing rates are :—Fours, Rs. 96½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¾; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

SHARES.—No transactions of any importance have been reported during the day. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 895. In Press Companies there is nothing doing, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only alterations are a decline of Rs. 15 in Bombay United, of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits, of Rs. 5 in Morarjee, Rs. 15 in Nationals, and Rs. 5 in Nurseys, and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, Rs. 15 in Colabas, Rs. 10 in Dhurumsey's, and Rs. 5 in Oriental. Bank Shares are unchanged, and in Miscellaneous Companies no alterations are reported.

COTTON.—Quotations remain unchanged, and the only sale reported during the day has been a small lot of Barsee at Rs. 200 per candy.

SEEDS.—The markets for Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged, the former is steady at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1, and the latter is flat at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Cawnpore descriptions.

WHEAT is unchanged.

PIECE GOODS.—The demand for Goods in first hands continues very small, and there is still scarcely any enquiry in the Bazaar for up-country.

FREIGHTS.—With almost a total absence of demand owing to the scarcity of available cargo, shippers to Liverpool are able to name their own terms, and relets have been made to-day at 15s. per ton. For London and the Continent quotations are unchanged.

COALS.—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
			Rs.	p. c.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10-	6 do.	120

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	895
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	117
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,225
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	all	all	18p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	640 xd.
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	45 p.s	530
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70 xd.
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	30 do	500
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	1,000	all	100	60 do	110
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	535
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	336
Prince of W. Press....	120	1,500	250	25 do	250
Reasoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	240
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	460 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	570

*Per Share for the half-year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. COMET, 1,104 tons, Captain C. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. HENRY BOLCKOW, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE SHIP STAWELL BROWN, 1,369 tons, Captain W. H. Wadman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 24th May, with a cargo of 2,097 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. C. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee : Mr. L. Merin and Mr. Aschen. For Bagdad : Mr. C. J. Mayhew. For Bunder Abbass : Mr. P. F. Rodrigues. For Gulf Ports : 37 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babat, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Southampton via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—1,771 packages piecegoods, 184 boxes silver, 1 box pearls, 4 boxes specie, 478 bales twist, 311 packages wine, 187 cases provision, 127 cases oilmanstores, 9 cases boots, 200 casks coal tar, 151 packages papers, 26 packages glassware, 81 cases brass, 3 cases cochineal, 50 cases candles, 32 casks beer, 41 cases umbrellas, 3 cases beads, 5 cases saffron, 4 bundles E beth, and many other packages of merchandise, and transhipment cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Stawell Brown	Wadman	Cardiff, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Dinapore	Henson	Mauritius.
	India (s)	Stevenson....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Cossett (s)	Clarke	Liverpool.
	Henry Bolckow	Crowden	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Akola, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6.—Steamer City of Venice; Ship Champion.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
8 Oriental (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Deccan (s)..... ..... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
8 Howard .... Batavia.
D. of Lancaster(s)... ..... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Deccan :—From Southampton to Madras—Mrs R White and infant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—3 casks carbolic acid, Nuthoo Mooljee.
Italia s—7 bales printing paper, The Bombay Gazette.
Branksome Hall s—3 packages glassware, Soomar Veera; 10 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Vixen s—5 casks black paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Hindostan s—75 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—100 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lord Eslington s—3 casks carbolic acid, Nuthoo Mooljee; 52 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Nizam s—6 packages varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia s—220 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 150 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 108 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 42 bales wool, Manockram Rutiaram; 135 bales wool, Pragjee Tooljadas; 45 bales wool and 12 bales cotton waste Goculdass Cullianjee.
Italia s—200 cwts bones dust, Abramovitz and Co; 150 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Jusub Latiff.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—20 bales hides, Gangjee Kutchra; 12 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 2 cases woolen shawls and caps, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 4 bales hides, Abdoola Mahamed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Italia s—36½ cwts m-o'-p Shells, Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—1 case shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—96 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—42 bales twist, Jairam Damjee; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—4 cases sharkfins, Abdoola Moosa; 70 bales twist, The Albert Mill and Co; 75 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 73 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 27 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 192 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 200 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 110 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 56 bales twist, The Broach Mill Company; 100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 75 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 27 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·809
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	·927
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·7
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind.....	SSE, SSW, SSE, SSW, SW, WSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	319
Fall of Rain	0·77
Total fall during the month	9·40
do. do. year	91·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Sept ..	0·74

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 12.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee and others—Ardasir and H—Part heard.
193-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Zenel Abedeen and another vs Lewis Jones—Remington, H and C.
667-77—Khunderao M—Karim Mahomed Jamal and another vs Rejoona and another—Crawford and B.
634-77—Ardaser and H—Muncherjee Framjee C vs Dinshaw Muncherjee and another—Craigie L and O.
232-78—Macfarlane and c—Maharaj Mahunsagur &c vs Vurdhman Panachund and others—Tyabjee and S.
281-78—Rimington H and C—Sir C J Forbes and others vs Dayabhoy Ameerchund and another—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

239-78—Shapurjee and T—The Hon. J Mariott &c and others vs Framjee Nusserwanjee and others.

LONG CAUSE.

384-77—In person (a pauper)—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
349-78—Mr Turner—Khutree Hajee Esmail C vs Khutree Ahmed C—Inperson—(Summary Suit.)
358-78—Tyabjee and S—Odhowdass Assubroy and others vs Moorajee Purdha.
362-78—Jefferson and P—Ally Saheb bin &c vs Sorabjee Nowrojee N—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Reid, Lieut, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Inglefield, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, from England.
Morris, Major, 2-2nd Regt, on duty, from England.
Lane, Col, R.A., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Watson, Col, 13th Bengal N I, on duty, from Agra.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Kane, Lieut, 70th Regt, on sick leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Ogilvie, Surg Major, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 4th Sept. 1878.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

25th Regt N I—Lieut J F C Thatcher, offg Wing Officer 26th Regt N I, to be Wing Officer and Qr Master.

22nd Regt N I—Lieut Col H S Anderson, offg 2nd in comnd, to be Second in Command, vice Lieut Col W Blakeney, retired.

Major P Walsh is permitted to join the 12th Regt N I at Rajkote, and to do general duty from date until the arrival of that corps from Dharwar.

The undermentioned sub Lieuts are attached to the British Regiments specified opposite their names :—

Sub Lieut G T Tinley, 1st Light Cavalry, to the 3rd Hussars, Mhow.

Sub Lieut R W Preston, 9th N I, to H M's 2-14th Foot, Poona.

Sub Lieut H Melvill, 9th N I, to H M's 66th Foot, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :

Capt J C Robson, R A, M-1, from Aug 19th to Sept 30th, to Poona on private affairs.

Lieut Col J J Elder, 6th Regt N I, to remain in the Neilgherry Hills, from 7th Sept to 7th Oct, in extension on medical certificate.

Lieut W H Lyster, 24th Regt N I, to Bombay for 30 days from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Surg J A O'Brien, M D, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 7.)

Simla, 3rd September 1878.

Mr R H Pilcher, Bengal Civil Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The services of Colonel H S Bivar, late Deputy Commissioner in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 15th March 1878, the date on which he attained the age of 55 years, and retired from civil employ.

Lieut B A N Parrott, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, vice Mr J G Davis, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr F W Fox, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant Parrott.

Mr E S Symes, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Mr Fox.

Mr K G Burne, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Mr W G Jackson, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Mr Burne.

Mr K G Burne, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr W G Jackson, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Mr C F Burgess, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade.

Mr K G Burne, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, vice Mr Burgess.

Mr W G Jackson, c s, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Mr Burne.

Mr C F Burgess, c s, Superintendent Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, vice Mr Jackson.

Lieut-Col A G Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burma, to be Commissioner, vice Colonel R D Ardagh, who vacates his appointment on succession to Colonel's allowances.

Major W C Plant, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade, vice Lieut-Col Duff.

Major G A Strover, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade, vice Major Plant.

Major W G Hughes, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, vice Major Strover.

Mr H Hankey is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 1st January last.

1st Class Apothecary T E O'Donoghue is replaced at the disposal of the Military Department of the Government of India.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir A J Arbuthnot, K C S I, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble W Markby.

Surgeon J Scully, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Nipal, is appointed to be Medical Officer at Gilgit.

Surgeon A J Wall, Bengal Medical Department, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Katmandu.

Surgeon-Major F Odevaine, Medical Officer of the 34th N I, to officiate as Medical Officer of the Bhopawur Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 6th September 1878.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

Lieut Pollock, 17th Foot, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry.
Lieut Adye, 2nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Lieut Picot, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 17th N I.
Lieut Agnew, 9th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—Majors R Smith and M M Procter.

Lieut-Colonel H C Smith, Junior Superintendent and Officiating Senior Superintendent, to be Senior Superintendent, and Major T F C Rochfort, Senior Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Junior Superintendent, to be Junior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots; Major L F Jamieson, Junior Assistant Superintendent (on leave), to be Senior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots; Major A W Capel, Officiating Senior Assistant Superintendent, to be Junior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots; but to continue to officiate as Senior Assistant Superintendent during the absence of Captain Jamieson, vice Colonel B Parrott, Senior Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots, retired.

Lieut P E Henderson, Wing Officer 44th N I, to be Officiating Wing Officer 1st Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major J Bartleman, Wing Commander 20th N I, urgent private affairs, for six months.

Capt W C Ramsden, Wing Officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for one year.

Surgeon J Duke, Medical Officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, private affairs, for one year.

Lieut Fenton, R A, Officiating Subaltern No 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

The services of Colonel C Scott Elliot, Madras Staff Corps, Military Accountant, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George, with effect from date of assuming charge of the office of Commissary General, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment in the Public Works Department, tendered by Major General W W H Eyre, C B, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

Colonel H A Brownlow, R E, Superintending Engineer, Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P W Department, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, in the P W Department, Irrigation Branch, vice Major-General Greathed. Colonel Brownlow will continue to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation in the P W Department Secretariat of the Government of India until further orders.

The services of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, appointing Mr W C Furnivall, Officiating Director of State Railways, Central System, and ex-officio Joint Secretary to that Government in the Railway Branch, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Colonel Fraser on leave, is confirmed.

Captain H Doveton, R E, Executive Engineer, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sindh, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Captain R A Sargeaunt, R E, Examiner of Accounts, 3rd class, 1st grade, Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is transferred from the Accounts Establishment and appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Captain J S Biscoe, R E, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed in independent charge of the open section of that railway.

Mr S G Wood, Accountant, Military Works Branch, is transferred, temporarily, to the office of the Accountant General, P W Department.

Mr A H Ten Brooke, Accountant, is transferred from the office of the Accountant General, P W Department, to the Military Works Branch.

Mr J Gregory, Executive Engineer, Rajputana, is retransferred to Bombay.

Captain R S F Haynes, R E, Assistant Engineer, Central System of State Railways, is granted leave in India on medical certificate for four months.

Mr T McKelvey, Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade,

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....19th, 11h., 21·3 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 12	.....	5 48	6 4	11 45 m	5 36 m
				.....	5 56 a
Fri. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	0 3 m	6 4 m
				0 7 a	6 20 a
Sat. 14	Holyrood Day.	5 49	6 2	0 35 m	6 36 m
				0 32 a	6 46 a
Sun. 15	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 1	1 6 m	7 5 m
				0 57 a	7 13 a
Mon. 16	.....	5 49	6 1	0 33 m	7 34 m
				1 21 a	7 41 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 0	2 13 m	8 6 m
				1 47 a	8 16 a
Wed. 18	.....	5 49	5 59	2 59 m	8 46 m
				2 17 a	8 55 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
ICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SNODGRASS—September 11th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Captain J. D. Snodgrass, Royal Artillery, of a son.

BALLANTINE—September 9th, at Rahuri, Ahmednuggur Zillah, of acute consumption, Alice Cary, wife of William O. Ballantine, M. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANIELL—September 8th, at Bangalore, wife of D. Daniell; London Mission Institution, of a son.
JACOB—September 4th, at Nagercoil, Travancore, the wife of A. H. Jacob, of a daughter.
VALETTA—September 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of Paul J. Valetta, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—September 5th, at Cumbum, from cholera, David, Lieutenant H. M.'s 67th Regiment, son of the Hon. David Arbuthnott, Madras Civil Service, (Retired), aged 22.
DEBEAUX—September 9th, at Madras, George William, second son of the late Mr. J. L. DeBeaux, aged 24 years.
LANE—September 1st, at Cawnpore, Lillian Jane, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lane, aged 16 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

ACCORDING to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the Warrant for the twelve new Line regiments has been approved by the India Office, and its appearance may be anticipated immediately. Where, we wonder, is the Royal Warrant for the Indian Staff Corps which the Marquis of Salisbury promised in his despatch of August 1876, and of which nothing has been heard up to date, although field officers of the Staff Corps increase and multiply exceedingly and in one army—that of Madras—are actually the wing *subalterns* of native regiments? The document for the Indian regiments of the Line, our military contemporary states, "brings in the "five years rule with regard to regimental "commands, and offers a step of promotion "and the pension of the higher rank *to all officers "of twenty years and upwards*. In the case of a "lieutenant colonel who has become entitled to "his £865, it offers £485, and to one claiming "£485 it gives £600. It is provided that if the "Captains do not take the £295—which is £100 "a year more than they are entitled to at present—"they are to be retired compulsorily at twenty-"five years." Now, this appears a very fair scheme on the face of it; the surprising thing is to find out what the Indian Line regiments may have done to give their officers a claim to pensions so superior to those granted their ancient comrades of the Staff Corps? The services of their officers are no more remarkable than those of the officer of the Staff Corps; nevertheless,—and despite the consideration that the Line officer is quartered in England and a good climate,—he is to receive as a retired *captain* the pension which is only granted to a Staff Corps *major*, or £100 a year more than a Staff Corps captain would obtain. This handsome increase of pension is granted, we suppose, in recognition of the arduous ball room and dinner campaigns of England, the Mediterranean garrisons, and of Canada. There is no other way of accounting for the preference shown the new Line officers over the officers of the Staff Corps. The latter, certainly have few campaigns of the kind here described, but then they live all their lives in India, which circumstance may account perhaps for the comparative smallness of their pensions.

It is sometimes said by those ignorant of the subject that the officers of the Indian Staff Corps are so much better paid than their comrades of the Line that there can be no necessity for improving their pensions as fixed for good in the year 1796—and when no Staff Corps was in existence, by the way. "Let them save "money out of their incomes to live on when "they retire," is the remark made, but it is at the same time quite put out of consideration that if Staff Corps pay is good, Indian prices are very dear. We question if the captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels of the Staff Corps are pecuniarily as well off as were the captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels of the Indian army previous to the amalgamation, because prices are so very much dearer now than they were twenty years ago—fully 50 per cent., if not more. And it was never argued that the East India Company's regimental officer could, or was in a position to save money from his pay. On the contrary, the Court of Directors were so very well aware of the impossibility of their officers doing anything of that kind,—as also of the meagre character of the pensions they gave their officers,—that they allowed a "purchase" system to creep into their army, with the sole object of improving—though not out of their own pockets—the pitiable social status of their retired or pensioned officers. Well, even if the Staff Corps pay was any better than the pay of the old Indian army, we must knock off quite 50 per cent. of that increase for increase of prices. But we do not believe that the pay *is* better. To take two familiar examples, a major's pay of the old service was Rs. 750. In the Staff Corps it is Rs. 640, but if the major has a regimental appointment his pay will be about Rs. 830. Thus there is the difference between Rs. 750 and Rs. 830 to be credited to the benefit of the Staff Corps major, but we must debit him with the loss, on retirement, of a bonus (from his juniors) of full £2,000,—perhaps more,—and also with 50 per cent. rise in prices, and an exchange by which he loses perhaps 26 per cent. one way or another. Then there is the captain of the old army and the captain of the Staff Corps. The last as a wing subaltern, gets an extra Rs. 100 a month, but the other often commanded two companies, for each of which he received Rs. 50 a month. With all the other losses, described in the comparison of majors, the Staff Corps captain has no such wide field for civil and general staff employment as the old army captain had. There is nothing like the number of well-paid appointments for military men now that there was twenty years ago—another reason to urge against the fallacy of officers being now in a position to save money from their pay in order to eke out their pensions. Lastly, the "commands" are much fewer, the armies having been reduced in each Presidency almost by one half. This counterbalances, for colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the Staff Corps, any advantages over the old army they may have acquired by belonging to it.

In effect, then, there is no use trying to excuse the pensions of 1796 for Staff Corps officers, for they are quite inexcusable. But their meagreness, of course, never appears so startling as when brought into contrast with the pensions of other services as the twelve new Line regiments above quoted. For it must be remembered that the Indian Staff Corps officer must have laboured at Oriental languages and gone through a sort of penal servitude in Indian "single" stations to qualify for a pension of £100 a year *less* than the Line officer who has spent all his time, except perhaps a few years of foreign service, in the healthiest and pleasantest quarters in the world. The comparison is so convincing of the unfairness with which the Staff Corps officer is treated both as regards leave and pension that we have little doubt his claim only wants to be brought before the House of Commons in order to be granted most freely. The public interest, indeed, are all on the side of better pensions for Staff Corps officers. It is the present 1796 rules which are mainly responsible for overloading the native armies with field officers, and for impairing the efficiency of those armies by burdening them with a quite unjustifiable amount of senility. There would be true economy and much advantage to the Indian service by introducing the rule for the new Line regiments quoted above—that is to say, the five year rule of command combined with the offer of a step of promotion and the pension of the higher rank *to all officers of twenty years service and upward*. As retirements are conducted in the Indian army and Staff Corps at present, no officer can afford to retire under the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and *then* only by way of a bargain with the Government, in which transaction the colonel sells his chance of colonels' allowances in prospective for a sum of money down. Can any plan of regulating promotion in an army be conceived more futile than this one? Can we feel surprise that regimental promotion in the native regiments is at a standstill, or that field officers have to be employed there as subalterns to the degradation of their own rank and doubtless to the injury of the service? This sale and barter of Colonels' allowances may be a very good arrangement for a few political, civil, and even regimental lieutenant colonels whom it may happen to suit, but it is by no means a promotion-ometer—a regulator of promotion and retirement throughout the whole service. A correspondent recently suggested that Indian officers should memorialise the House of Commons on the subject of their antiquated Leave and Pension Rules, and perhaps this is the best thing they could do; because there is evidently nothing to be hoped for from the Marquis of Salisbury's promise of reform, which promise dates just two years back, and is still unfulfilled. Lord Cranbrook's spare time is said to be engrossed by the British army, and the questions which are referred to his experience on that subject; consequently, the claims of Indian officers to share the benefits so freely accorded the other service are either not properly represented, or they are uncared for, and it would seem that so they must remain until the officers have recourse to their old plan of memorialising the House of Commons that justice may be done them. Or there is the alternative of getting some friends in the House to espouse their cause. Their claims are so strong and so well fortified by the public interests involved, that there should be little difficulty in finding a member to take them up or a committee to carry them through.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

THIS has been another anxious and excited week in the Money Market, and although no great harm has been done as yet, it is quite clear that the worst is not over. Money is scarce and gold is scarce, both having gone to the Continent, chiefly France, and we are now obliged to borrow from the latter to get our bills discounted and our transactions carried on upon reasonable terms. This is what the introduction of so much French capital really amounts to. It is supposed that the Paris bankers and discount houses now hold choice paper to the extent of about £10,000,000, which they have discounted at rates ranging from 3 up to 4 per cent., our Bank minimum being 5. As the value of money in Paris is not more than 2 per cent., it was, of course, easy for the French lenders to do this at a handsome profit, and the accommodation is welcome to us, although it may be matter of regret that it chiefly helps speculation, of which we have already a great deal too much. But the after-accounting may be serious. Some day the French will want back the whole of the money they have lent here. If their trade were to revive suddenly, the balances would be withdrawn as fast as the bills matured, and anyhow the withdrawal must take place some day or other. Now there is a great fear and a considerable chance that the French may want their money late in the autumn, at a time when the exchange is always against us from the effect of the wine and other shipments, and as we shall about that time be rather impoverished, in any case the test will be very severe. That is, the position will be worse than it has been in any year for a long period in two respects—our reserve will be less, and the demands upon it will be something quite out of the common. How we have got into this fix it is bootless now to enquire. I believe the course of trade revealed by our official returns, showing the enormous excess of imports over exports, explains the whole mystery. We have been living for at least two years upon capital instead of income, realised resources instead of profits, and have consequently paid for our large foreign supplies of provisions, &c., by gold instead of goods. In one other item, however, we have also discharged a considerable amount of liability, and that is in foreign securities. Some months ago large quantities of United States Government bonds shipped from this side to New York turned the exchange in our favour sufficiently to prevent an export of gold from here, which other wise would have been necessary; and to a certain extent the same operation can be repeated with America and also with France. Leaving out this, however, the only other

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The *Times* and *Standard* advocate a decided policy in Afghanistan; and the latter journal says, that the Ameer must either be our friend, or if we cannot rely upon him we must depose him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SAINT LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Saint Leger run this day :—

Jannette	1
Childeric	2
Master Kildare	3

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Greece has solicited the European Powers to mediate in favour of the rectification of the Turco-Grecian frontier.

Doctor Nobiling, who lately attempted the life of the Emperor William, is dead.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Khiva, with the outward English Mails of the 30th ult., left here to-day for Bombay at 8 a.m., and the same Company's s. s. Mirzapore left for Galle and Calcutta at 12 noon.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.
Sugars unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8 lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0 10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 11/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. do.	83
5½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113
Bar Silver	51½

About £200,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Bellona.
Departure—Avondale.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 11.

CANNANORE, 5-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; thermometer MAX. 82; min. 72; W. B. 77; barometer 29-79. Fall of rain 27 cents.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast, with breaks of sunshine; wind S.W. 4 to 6; thermometer 78; barometer 29·912. Fall of rain 1 inch 50 cents.

MANGALORE, 10, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SE.-NW. Fall of rain 24 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-52 p.m.—Weather fair; wind SW.; thermometer 96; barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 2 inches 31 cents

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In. cnt.		In. cnt.		In. cnt.	
Previously registered	90	86	99	21	97	27
Sept. 10 Tuesday	0	77	.....		.....	
„ 11 Wednesday	.....		1	60	1	66
Total	91	63	100	81	98	93
Fall up to 10th Sept. 1877	58	56	.....		.....	
„ 11th „ 1876	.....		45	97	57	83

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7 11-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 8 5-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „	Rs. 8 3-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „	Rs. 8 5-32d.	„
Francs, 3 „	9·14.	„

MAJOR-GENERAL RAIKES, C. B., will, in all probability, retain the command of the Centre District, Madras, until June 1880, when his five years term will be completed.

THE Judges of the Chief Court have rejected the appeal of the convict Goltchmann against his conviction at Delhi.

SOME twenty prisoners who were about to start for the Andamans made a daring attempt lately to escape from the Futtehgurh Central Jail. Having managed to concert a plan of action, they overpowered the native warder, took his key from him, unlocked a door or two, and were only kept from scaling the prison wall by the pluck of one of the European Jail officers, who kept them at bay for some 20 minutes, repeatedly overturning the ladder they had placed against the wall.

THE breach of promise case at Madras is remarked upon by a correspondent as follows :—"Judgment has at last been delivered by Mr. Muthusami Iyer, Madras High Court, in the breach of promise case that lately came before him. The lady claimed Rs. 3,000 damages, but Muthusami, with the wisdom of Solomon, has pronounced his decree—that though the defendant undoubtedly *did* promise marriage, yet the plaintiff is only injured to the extent of two hundred rupees, inasmuch as she threw herself at the defendant. What vistas of good times for eligible bachelors open out before us! Why, men can afford to indulge in a little flirtation now, some to such an extent as to cause their intentions to be asked, if they feel that 'anything that may lead to a conviction for breach' will only lead to a fine of Rs. 200! Eligible bachelors too will be safe from the frightful persecution they undergo at the hands of mammas of marriageable daughters; for, when mothers know that if they fling their daughters at gentlemen's heads, they will only get £20 damages if the gentlemen won't marry them, they will be a little careful how they proceed to work. All hail to Mr. Muthusami! his first judgment is irreproachable, and many a bachelor whose life has been a burthen to him through match-making mammas will hail it with delight."

THE subject selected for the Parkes' Memorial Prize Essay is, "On the Effects of Hygienic Measures in Arresting the Spread of Cholera." The prize is £100 in money and a gold medal. The competition is open to the medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Indian Services, of executive rank on full pay, with the exception of the assistant professors of the Army Medical School during their term of office. Essays are to be sent in to the Committee of the Fund, care of the Director General Army Medical Department, London, by the 31st of December 1880.

THE *Madras Times*—The cases arising out of the Naggery collision were finished many months ago, and we did not expect to hear of the affair again. But interest in it has now been revived, as an action for damages to the amount of Rs. 25,000 has been filed in the Madras High Court against the publisher of the *Madras Times*.

THE *Englishman*—The advocates of the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts of the Presidency Towns to sums above Rs. 1,000 in value will find strong support in the fact that in the year 1877-78 the number of suits, adjudicated upon in the Calcutta Court between Rs. 500 and 1,000 in value, increased in number from 475 in the previous year to 627, whilst the number of suits below Rs. 50 showed a decrease. The total number of cases instituted during the year was 870 in excess of the number of the previous year, but one thousand less than the average number of the previous five years. The whole number of suits instituted was 33,510, and the amount in litigation was Rs. 17,11,118, a considerably larger sum than in any of the previous ten years. The increase in the number of suits, as compared with those of the previous year, is attributed by the Judges entirely to the great impulse given to trade by the Madras famine. This is considered also to be the correct explanation of the number of suits of high value as compared with the number in any year since the establishment of the Court. Although the total number of suits was less than in many previous years, the amount in litigation was higher than in any other year since the famine of 1866. During the latter half of the year 1877 the Court was inundated with suits on rice and wheat contracts, suits in trover in respect of gunny-bags, and suits for the hire and demurrage of cargo boats. There were also many suits against the East Indian Railway Company for short delivery of goods, and the sudden collapse of trade in October gave rise to numerous suits for damages for failure to ship goods. The decrease in the number of suits below Rs. 10 is explained by the Judges as probably due to the lower classes being able to pay their debts with greater facility in consequence of the additional employment given to them by the increase of trade. It is, however, more probably due to permanent causes. The ruling of the High Court that the Court of Small Causes has no power to seize tiled huts in execution of its decrees necessarily diminishes the amount of credit given to those who have no other property to tender as security; while the effect of the exclusion of touters has probably been to prevent the institution of suits of small value until efforts have been made to settle the claims out of Court. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,21,318, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,53,860. The net sum to be credited to the general revenue was, therefore, Rs. 67,359, a larger amount than has been credited during any of the last seven years, even after making allowance for the rent formerly paid for the Court premises.

A CHURCH paper announces that a liberal friend of the Church Missionary Society, well known for his previous gifts, has offered to transfer to the Society a capital sum of £35,000, the interest to be used for special objects in the development of the native Church of India. Another friend has offered £5,000 for some special purpose not yet fixed upon.

THE *World*.—There never was a time when it was more necessary to be on our guard against the introduction of fulsome or inflated language in reference to the Sovereign and the Royal Family. It was therefore with very little satisfaction that I read, in the *Times'* account of the naval review, a message sent to the fleet in the Queen's name, beginning "*Her most gracious Majesty.*" Subjects addressing the Sovereign may use this expression, and it is the form adopted by the Houses of Parliament; but a Minister who is charged to make a communication in the Royal name should simply say *her Majesty*, or, still better, *the Queen*. The criticism may appear unimportant; but the fact is, when once the ball is set rolling in this direction, it may swell, under the compelling zeal of courtly Ministers, to prodigious size. Our Bibles tell us how the style of the Assyrian monarchs had become coated with pompous amplifications in the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

Truth says—Notwithstanding the announcement that there is to be no dissolution this year, the constituencies are as busy selecting their candidates as if it were a certainty for November. Even members of Parliament hesitate to accept the assurances which they have received from their respective Whips, and are preparing for eventualities. What I believe to be the truth about the dissolution is this :—If the results of the Berlin Congress had been more satisfactory a dissolution would inevitably have followed, but as the success of the negotiations was incomplete, the Ministers were doubtful, and their doubts were increased by the remonstrances of members whose seats are not so safe as might be desired. Ministers, however, appear now to have made up their minds, and there will be no dissolution this year—unless something happens. I have heard it argued that there exists no valid reason why the present Parliament should be dissolved before the autumn of 1880. Perhaps not. But it would be as well to remember that no Parliament during this century has been prolonged to the natural term of its existence. Only two Parliaments have lived through six years; the one elected in 1820, during Lord Liverpool's administration, and lasted until 1826, and the last Parliament of Palmerston, which was elected in May 1859, and dissolved in July 1856. Since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, the average life of a Parliament has been little more than three years.

THE *Standard*—The lamentable bloodshed that still keeps public attention riveted on Bosnia—where affairs must be described as more nearly war than insurrection—and the Consular Reports of the revolting outrages which are being perpetrated in Roumelia by the Christian population on their Moslem neighbours, under shelter of their Muscovite liberators, will, perhaps, enable many people to apprehend at last the real nature of the Eastern Question who hitherto, however familiarly they may have discoursed concerning it, had not mastered its very rudiments. The Eastern Question is, as it has always been, a religious question, and unfortunately it affords a painful sample of the bitterness of the philosophic satirist of Rome, that religious convictions can more than anything else induce innumerable ills. The Sultan may be as enlightened as the Prime Minister declares him to be, but unless supported by foreign influence he would not long boast the title of Padishah if he attempted to compel his subjects to become, all at once, as enlightened as himself. Mussulmans and Christians in the East are both of Dogberry's opinion, that if two men ride on a horse one must ride behind. It is only natural that the conqueror, who happens to be the Mussulman, should be of opinion that the person to ride behind is not himself. It is evident, from the scenes recently enacted in the Rhodope district, that the Christians are equally quick to apply the principle in their own favour when they get the chance; and it would be wonderful if they were restrained by their Russian patrons. Russia is the only avowedly persecuting State in Europe. The Russians have, in many respects, received the varnish of civilisation from Western lands, but they have never pretended to adopt the principle of religious toleration. Toleration is not understood in the East; the nearest approach to the practice of it having been attained by the Turk, who is quite willing to leave Christian dogs to enjoy their despised rites, so long as these will recognise his political and military superiority. Yet let us not be too precipitate in condemning any of these various offenders against our own now most cherished doctrines. Little more than two centuries ago the whole of Germany was subjected to horrors as revolting as any reported from European Turkey during the last two years, and far more enduring; and the cause was then, as now, theological hatred. The population of Germany, it is computed, was reduced by one-half; and the Germans themselves are of opinion that their country has not, even yet, recovered in an economic sense from the destruction of life and property which resulted from the feud between two branches of the Christian faith. During the same century Ireland was deluged with blood in a feud in which enmities of race and religion were curiously complicated; and the disabilities imposed on Roman Catholics in Ireland for their religious belief, and the political convictions it was assumed to imply, were maintained more or less down to our own day. Not more than thirty years ago Switzerland beheld Canton arrayed against Canton by theological animosity; and if Belgium were not bound in a special manner to Europe not to breed any form of disturbance likely to spread to the territory of its neighbours, it is not improbable that the political skirmishes that occur in its large centres of industry between Ultramontanes and Freethinkers would assume the proportion of those tremendous civic encounters which followed the advancing steps of the reformed religion. Doubtless the advocates of toleration have got the upper hand in Western Europe, but their victory is not of so old a date that we can with justice affect to be scandalised beyond measure that a similar triumph has not yet been asserted in the East. If religious intolerance justifies us in branding the Turks and their Christian rivals as anti-human, how very little humanity can have been possessed by our own grandfathers! We have still to persuade Turks, Russians, and Rayahs to agree to differ in matters of theological belief, but we, who now justly set up for teachers in this respect, were ourselves but pupils yesterday.

Truth says:—Sir Drummond Wolff owes his political career to a happy accident. His father had returned from his adventurous journey to Bokhara, and was making a little money by lecturing about it in different parts of the country. This was mentioned one day at dinner at Broadlands, and one of the party remarked that it was a great misfortune for the reverend traveller that he had not been a Frenchman or a German, as, in that case, he would have been well remunerated for his wonderful courage and spirit of adventure, and placed with his family in a distinguished and comfortable position. Lord Palmerston quite agreed in this principle, and asked his friend:—"Can you suggest any way in which I could serve him?" "I can," said the visitor; "he has an intelligent boy; put him in the Foreign Office." "So I will," said the Minister, and it was done accordingly. Young Wolff was afterwards transferred to the Colonial Office, and has thus risen by his talents and energy to his present important and responsible position.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Ootacamund Library, Major Morant, has thoughtfully caused two large sheets of coloured and natural size illustrations of poisonous and edible fungi to be hung up in the Library. A lady, whom Madras society could ill spare, had partaken of some of the former, and suffered from severe indisposition in consequence; hence the judicious precaution of the Secretary.

WE learn that on the 27th ultimo, the house of Govinda Sensy Bongni at Panchawaddy (Goa) was robbed by an armed band of ten persons at 9 p.m. while people were moving in the streets, and property to the value of 2,500 xerafins was taken away. The robbers are said to belong to a very large gang, which has been organised lately, detachments of which move out over different parts of the country.

THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

IT would seem from a letter from the present Collector of Kaira (which was brought to the notice of Mr. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, on Monday the 9th instant), as though the Bombay Government were disposed to run to earth the prisoners now under trial at Surat, by denying them the means of proving their innocence—if they are innocent. The contention of the learned counsel for the defence throughout the course of the trial has been, that this is a police case got up by Mr. Motilal, police inspector, whose antecedents, it was alleged, favoured this contention; and the counsel undertook to strengthen it farther by documents from the very records of Government. For this latter purpose, summonses were issued on behalf of the defence to the Governor General's Agent Punch Mahals, and to the Collector of Kaira, requiring them to produce certain papers from the records of their respective offices. The former officer has already complied with the requirement of the summons; and Mr. Gill on Monday last obtained the permission of the court for an inspection of the papers by Mr. Luttonahi, vakil for the defence. At the same time the learned counsel asked for a summons *duces tecum* to the Collector of Kaira to produce Mr. Grey's report upon Mr. Motilal inspector, which had not yet been sent in compliance with a previous summons. Mr. Branson, counsel for the prosecution, objected, saying he held in his hand a letter from Mr. Porteus, the present Collector of Kaira, from which it appeared that that officer was instructed by Government to decline to produce the report under the provisions of section 124 of the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Gill, who seemed to be under the impression that the document would be produced in due course of time, professed to be taken by surprise, and remarked that Mr. Kevulram (the Government Pleader to whom the letter was addressed) might have had the ingenuousness to inform him of the Collector's refusal out of civility to him as counsel if not from fairness to the accused. The learned gentleman submitted that the document must be produced in deference to the court's summons; and that when it was before the court, it could decide (after hearing the arguments of counsel) whether or not it came under the provisions of section 124. A fresh summons was therefore applied for and issued to the Collector of Kaira.

At the sitting of the court on the morning of the 9th inst., Ambaram Jeewun, who had given evidence in favour of the prisoners and had complained of the *soolum* exercised towards him by the police, brought to the notice of the judge that he was annoyed and intimidated by Motilal's frequently sending a sepoy to call him to the police chowkey, for what reason he was unable to understand. He did not, however, give the particulars of the annoyance of which he complained, and the learned judge referred him to the magistrate.

With reference to the inflammatory articles in the *Svatantrata* magazine, which accused No. 2 is said to have printed for the "Knowledge worshipping Society" at Surat, Mr. Crustnashunker Lallshunker, late head clerk in the Collector of Surat, stated that Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution, came on one occasion and pointed out to Mr. Ollivant certain passages which he considered to be objectionable—either as disloyal, inflammatory, or obscene. Witness was asked to translate certain passages and form an opinion about them; and he and Mr. Kallabhoy differed in opinion as to the alleged inflammatory character of the articles. There were some passages which were supposed to be obscene; and on this point also, he and Mr. Kallabhoy disagreed. Other passages were considered objectionable on being disrespectful to Government; but witness thought that although there was no particular passage which could be called disloyal, the whole article shewed a spirit of disloyalty cleverly concealed.

Narmadashunker Narronshunker, a son of accused No. 6, was examined with regard to the notice calling the public meeting of the 28th February last and the handwriting of the speech which the Naggur Sett read there; but he gave no better information than the prosecution already possessed. With reference to the former, he said he simply introduced to the Naggur Sett a deputation, who requested him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants; and with regard to the latter, he said the paper was passed to him from hand to hand through the crowd assembled in Burjorjee Fraser's house, and that he merely handed it to the Naggur Sett near whom he was sitting.

Temooljee Byramjee, a compositor in the employ of acused No. 2, and Jaivutchram Kessowram, sub-editor of the *Gujerat Mitra*, were examined with a view to shew that the objectionable articles in the *Guzerat Mittra*, the *Deshi Mittra*, and the *Svatantrata* magazine, on which the prosecution rely, were printed and published with the knowledge of accused Nos. 2 and 3. Jaivutchram admitted that certain of the objectionable articles were written by him, and that they were printed without the knowledge of the two accused. He was asked by Gujanun Vithul, police inspector, who was brought on special duty to Surat for a short time, to give evidence against the accused on a promise of being employed in the service of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 50 a month, but he declined the offer.

RHYMES ON CYPRUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your insertion of "Cask's" rhymes on Cyprus induces me to send you an attempt of my own, written before his letter appeared.

"Turk's rule is o'er, English is now the type, Rule
In Britain's latest gem, the Isle of Cyprus."

Sept. 10. H. T.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

THE racing this evening was the best we have seen in Poona for some years. The following is a list showing the value of the horses sold at the lotteries in connection with the first day's Races :—

POONA DERBY.

Value 1st Lottery	Rs. 3,990
Child of the Desert	140
Mr A A's Stable	250
Syeed	320
Major Crosbie's Stable	250
Hobart	10
Surferaz	259
Rocket	210
Albert Edward	170
Joudhpore Stable	80
Timoor	310
Value 2nd Lottery	3,085
Rocket	120
Surferaz	230
Major Crosbie's Stable	200
Syeed	210
Child of the Desert	30
Joudhpore Stable	60
Mr A A's Stable	160
Hobart	10
Albert Edward	150
Timoor	400

SERVICE STAKES.

Value of Lottery	Rs. 800
Mistake	120
Relief	380
Moonstone	210
Wickhampton	25
Pembroke	110
Mosul	90
Twilight	350

MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

Value	Rs. 1,900
Symington	30
Young Bijou	340
Armistice	290
Feroze	170
Red Deer	20
Corsair	110
Albert Victor	30

There was a very large attendance yesterday evening. The Racecourse was all animation and excitement. The Grand Stand, and the Stewards' Stand, with their pretty flags waving in the wind, were crowded. The weather was pleasant during the greater portion of the evening, and the little rain that did fall did not cause much inconvenience. His Excellency the Governor and all the other notabilities in the station were present.

1ST RACE.—The Champion Stakes.—Rs. 400. For all Arabs; weight 9 stone. Winners of one previous season to carry 4lbs. extra; of two previous seasons or more 7lbs. extra; either, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 1 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M. when the race will close. Distance 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Herbert's	b a h King Arthur	9 4 Mr Gaye
Major Crosbie's	ch a h Nonpariel	9 7 Ahmed
H H Aga Khan's	br a h Lachin	9 10 Syed

Three horses faced the starter. Nonpariel, who objected to come to the post, caused great delay and many false starts, but Major Daniell would not allow any one to start at a gallop till he got them well together, and dropped the flag. Lachin took the lead with his top weight for the first quarter of a mile; then in an extraordinary manner he fell back all at once, and the first half mile he was at least 60 yards behind. At the 1st quarter our old friend, the Monkey, tried to collar King Arthur who has been good over 5f, but was too late. After a pretty race, the sporting Doctor won by half a neck. Time—30½, 1m 1, 2m 2s.

2ND RACE.—The Poona Derby.—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age, reduced 7 lbs. Arabs landed after 1st of September 1877 allowed 4 lbs. Previous winner to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 9 G. M., 1st August 15 G. M., 1st September 20 G. M., when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Major Crosbie's	ch a c Ruby	8 2 Tingey
Mr A A's	g a c Fieschi	8 3 Don Idson
H H Aga Khan's	ch a h Wazel	8 11 Cozens
Mr Herbert's	ch a h Child of the Desert	9 0 Bowen
Mr A A's	b a h Symington	9 0 Hasleme
Aga Mockool Shah's	b a h Syed	9 12 Syed
Mr Abdool Wahab's	ch a h Hobart	9 0 Emaum
Mr Shaik Abdoola Salim's	ch a h Ronzet	8 7 Cassim
Maharajah Pertab Sing's	ch a h Albert Edward	8 11 Williamson
H H Joudpore's	b a h Wazel	8 11 Vinall
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	ch a c Timoor	8 8 Somee
Major Crosbie's	g a c Rhoimoor	7 13 Ahmed
H H Joudpore's	ch a h Damascus	8 9 Hasleme

This was the great event of the meeting, and for it the largest field which ever faced the starter on this course assembled. Nearly every horse was in the dark. In consequence of wet weather, the Poona horses had had no thorough training, and every owner thought he had a chance, and all backed their own horses. The Pembroke outstations were the first three in the betting, they had had more work than the horses that were here. There came to the post thirteen picked Arabs of India. The horse Rocket, who was out first in the preliminary canter, is a powerful, dark chestnut, with good stride and perfect temper, but he looked totally unfit. Many good judges thought him one of the best horses in the race, and no doubt he will prove dangerous in future, when well and fit. The Joudhpore and Pertab Singh's stables followed up. The trainer was sanguine of his horse's success as usual, but none of them were fit, and with their shaved manes they looked more like hack *gharry* horses than Derby animals. After several false starts they jumped off fairly together. Two light weights, Syeed and Timoor, made the running. Syeed closed his account after going three-quarters of a mile, when Timoor took up the running, the others closing up. It was soon hard to distinguish which of the horses was nearest him as they were dropping in and out; but the colts led till the last corner, when Fieschi, after a great deal of disadvantage, got through the other horses, collared Timoor, and at the last quarter had him safe in hand. When at the distance post, Surferaz and the great horse Ruby closed up to him, then began the tug of war. It was the closest of finishes between these three horses, Ruby winning by half a neck. It was difficult to decide who were fourth, fifth, and sixth, as the other horses were in a cluster immediately behind the first three. The time—2 min. 59 secd. was fast, considering the heavy state of the course. We may be allowed to give a description of the winner. He is a well up-standing chestnut colt, nearly 15 hands high, with great long sloping shoulders and grand depth of girth. Fieschi looked rather light in condition, and it seems he had not recovered himself after his long journey, as time he will be a dangerous horse on the turf. The time of the race was, 2m. 59s.

3RD RACE.—The Service Stakes.—Rs. 400. For Maiden Arabs, the property of Members of the Services [Officers of H. M.'s Military, Naval and Civil, Covenanted Service]. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. G. B. Entrances 1st May 1 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., when the Race will close. Distance ¾ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Captain Hickman's	g a h Moonstone	10 13 Capt Wilson
Major Crosbie's	g a c Mistake	9 10 Mr Gaye
Captain Scourfield's	b a h Pembroke	11 1 Clarke
Mr Macpherson's	b a c Relief	11 1 Vinall
Mr Webb's	b a h Wickhampton	10 13 Mr Bannon
Major Blakley's	b a h Mosul, late Beanstalk	10 13 Mr Baldock
Major Probyn's	g a h Twylight	10 13 Owner

Seven horses came to the post; and everyone of them was sold for nearly the same price in the lottery. Twylight was a great favourite, and Major Probyn was going to ride him. It was to the disappointment of many that Twylight did not come to the front. He looked fat and more like a pease horse than a racer. Evidently he was short of work. After a good start, the horses went up the hill very close to one another. At the top of the hill the sporting Major was leading, but want of condition and weight told. Moonstone and Mistake came away from the rush, and at the finish the former won easily by a length and a half. Time.—32s., 1m. 31s.

4TH RACE.—The Maiden Galloways.—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September 1877 allowed 4lbs. Previous winner to carry 3 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 1 G.M., 1st June 2 G.M., 1st July 3 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M. when the Race will closewith a Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Major Crosbie's	b a g Young Bijou	8 8 Tingey
Mr. Fuller's	g a g Corsair	9 6 Vinall
Mr. Ager's	b a g Armistice	9 3 Smith
Colonel Utterson's	g a g Symington	8 13 Suddock
Mr. Norman's	br a g Armistice	8 8 Oomer
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Feroze	8 8 Mackey
Maharajah Pertab Sing's	ch g Albert Victor	8 10 Williamson

For this race seven neat little Arabs met. There never were better looking galloways on the turf. Young Bijou proved too good for the remainder, and had them safe all the way and won as he liked. Time.—30s., 1m. 2s., 1m. 34s., 2m. 33s.

BOMBAY.

THE Italian mail steamer India left Aden for Bombay on Monday evening, the 9th instant.

HARBOUR FESTIVITIES.—On Tuesday evening, Captain Hodges, of the fine steamer Hutton, entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen. The ship was illuminated by Chinese lanterns, everything else was pleasant, and but for the rain nothing would have marred the enjoyment of an excellent evening.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—There was no Court yesterday, the cases having been committed so late that the learned Judge and counsel needed time to read the papers. The Special Jury has been called for to-day.

THE ROCKIMINDAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the months of August, 398 patients were treated, 68 whom 343 were new admissions; 257 were cured, 68 absented, and 83 are still under treatment. This result includes 55 remaining from last month.

A VAGRANT.—James Bremner, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Naun Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse,

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY.—A Parsee boy named Framjee Rustomjee, a resident of Dhobi Talao, was by reference to the provisions of the Act under which a publisher may undertake to submit a proof of his newspaper to the Local Government before publishing the same, he requested that the Government in Council would refrain from putting this part of the Act into operation, taking power by fresh legislation to suspend or abandon it if this was deemed necessary. After a careful consideration of the frame of the Act, Mr. Rustomjee has been deemed necessary to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and accordingly the present Bill has been prepared, by which the enactments relating to the provisions noticed by the Secretary of State's despatch are repealed. A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

CLIPPED OR DEFACED RUPEES.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

Simla, September 6, 1878.

RESOLUTION.

UNDER the "Indian Coinage Act, 1870," silver coins of British India, which have been clipped, or filed, or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use, are declared not to be legal tender.

2. The same Act provides that certain authorities may cut or break silver coins tendered to them, which have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear, returning the pieces to the person tendering the coin.

3. The practice of marking, notching, and filing, or otherwise injuring, the coins tendered, still more prevalent in some parts of India, and it being necessary, in order to secure conformity with the provisions of the law, to repress such practices as far as practicable, the Government of India is pleased to issue the following orders.

4. In those Provinces in which the Local Government shall be of opinion that the provisions of the law may be strictly enforced without causing undue pressure on the community, the following measures shall be adopted :—A. The Presidency Banks, and their Branches, and all Public Treasuries, shall, with convenient despatch, cause all shroft-marked, notched, or otherwise defaced, silver coin in their custody, which has not lost more than two per cent. weight, to be exchanged, at the nearest Currency Office, for Notes or legal coin. The Currency Offices will transmit the defaced coin, thus received, with any similarly defaced coin in the Currency Reserve, to the nearest Mint, to be exchanged for legal coin. B. Shroff-marked, notched, or otherwise defaced silver coin, shall, henceforth, be issued from any Public Treasury. B. The Mint will receive, at their nominal value, all such coins, and bear the expense of their re coinage. C. After a reasonable delay, to be determined by the Local Government, and to be notified for general information, no such defaced coin shall be received in payment of Government demands. D. The officers authorised so to do under the Indian Coinage Act, should cut, or break, in pieces any such defaced coin tendered to them, the weight of which shall have been reduced otherwise than by reasonable wear, the broken pieces being returned to the person who tendered the coin. If such defaced coin is not so reduced in weight as to justify its destruction, the officer to whom it is tendered, should offer to accept it, at the rate of one rupee per tolah of its actual weight; and coin so accepted should be exchanged at the nearest Currency Office, as before directed, with a view to re-coinage.

5. In Provinces in which the Local Government shall be of opinion that the foregoing Rules C and D should not be immediately enforced, the following procedure shall apply :—F. Rules A, B, and E will be carried out as in the other case. G. Notice should be publicly given in the principal towns and bazars of the Province, that the practice of notching, or marking, or otherwise defacing, the coin, renders it liable to be rejected by any person closed. On one occasion, sometime in April or May, before this prosecution, I saw Kallabhoy discussing the articles in the *Svatantrata* with Mr. Ollivant. (Witness asked if he was bound to give information which he derived in the discharge of his duties as Government officer; he was told that he was answer the questions.) As a matter of fact Kallabhoy pointed out to Mr. Ollivant certain passages which he considered to be objectionable. I was told to read the articles, and I read them. I was asked to form an opinion, to form an opinion. I translated particular passages and made notes in writing either in the margins of the pamphlet or on a separate paper. I was asked my opinion on the entire article, and I gave it to Mr. Ollivant, but I don't recollect if it was in writing. I and Mr. Kallabhoy differed in opinion as to the alleged inflammatory character of the articles.

Mr. Gill—That opinion I am entitled to have, and must have, if the articles are to go in.

Cross-examination continued—Kallabhoy pointed out certain passages which he thought objectionable, either as disloyal, inflammatory, or obscene, and I differed with him. Mr. Ollivant was unable to understand the article, which was written in very difficult language. I know all the accused since the last four years. I am not aware of Goolabdas taking any part in public affairs. I don't attend public meetings. From my general knowledge of the prisoners, I should think they are not capable of inciting people to riot, to obstruct public officers in the discharge of their duty, &c. I have never heard anything against them as peaceable and law-abiding subjects.

Re-examined—I know them, but I am not their friend and have no connection with them. It was about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd April that I saw Cassiram addressing a crowd opposite the police chowkey on the road leading to the Taptee Bridge. The passages I spoke of were supposed to be obscene, and with regard to that point I and Kallabhoy disagreed. There was another article in which the passages were considered objectionable as being against Government. (Some of the passages, with the translations, were produced and marked for identification.)

To the Judge—In this article are certain passages which were marked for my opinion. I said there was no particular passage which could be called disloyal, but that the whole article showed a spirit of disloyalty cleverly concealed. I did not see Cassiram at the Castle well where Muncharam was addressing the crowd. I don't recollect reading in the newspapers that Cassiram had said that he was present.

Narmadashunker Narronshunker examined by Mr. Branson—I am a son of accused No. 6. I have no personal connection with the Praja Samaj. My father is not a member of it. Accused No. 3 is the secretary of the Samaj. I got the signature of the Naggar Sett to this notice calling the meeting held at the house of Burjorjee Fraser. I got it from the hands of some men, whose names I do not recollect, as I was not on the steps of the office of the Victoria Press, I went there to get some printing work done. I don't recollect the name of the person who told me to take it to the Naggur Sett. I left the notice with the Naggur Sett and went away. At the Victoria Press that day I did not see either No. 2 or No. 3. I was present at the meeting held at Burjorjee Fraser's house. No. 3 was there. I did not see my father there. [It is shown the paper alleged to be the Naggur Sett's speech.] I gave a paper like this to the Naggur Sett, but cannot swear whether this is or is not the same. There were several persons sitting. The paper came from hand to hand to me, and I cannot say who first gave it. I am sure I gave it to the Naggur Sett. I passed it on without reading it, and I cannot say whether the Naggur Sett read from the same paper. I don't know in whose handwriting it is. The shops were closed on the afternoon of the 28th February.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—The persons whom I met at the Victoria Press were talking about a requisition addressed to the Praja Samaj and about the notice calling the meeting. They said that the latter was prepared in consequence of the former. It was on their invitation I went with them and introduced them to the Naggur Sett. They were not men connected with the press as far as I know. I was present at the meeting of the 28th February as an agent and reporter for a Bombay native newspaper. I was squatting on the ground near the Naggur Sett, and the paper was passed to me from hand to hand through the crowd, probably some short time before the proceedings commenced. I and my father are officiating priests and live together. My father is secretary to a charity fund for grain, and I keep a register in connection with it. The witness Sewdas Narrondas used to come and receive grain in charity on behalf of his brother and mother. He received it last year and the year before. In the first week of April last, I used daily to pass Goolabdas's new house. The uprights of the first storey were up, and work-people were at work.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I swear I passed by the house on the 1st and 2nd April. My reason for remembering the date was the closing of the shops. My father was engaged on those days in business connected with the Arbitration Court. On the 3rd April, he was similarly engaged.

Temooljee Byramjee examined by Mr. Branson—I am a compositor employed in the Victoria Press for many years. At present accused No. 2 is the proprietor of the Press. No. 3 has no share in the press at present: he had formerly. The *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra* are printed at the press; and Nos. 2 and 3 work on the papers. I don't know if both are editors. No. 2 is the proprietor of both the papers and of the press. The annual subscription for the *Deshi Mittra* is Rs. 1-4, and it is published every Thursday morning, while the *Gujerat Mittra* is published every Sunday morning and has a circulation of from 300 to 350 copies. The annual subscription for it is Rs. 6. (Describes the press building, the situation of the different rooms, &c. Admits that certain numbers of the two papers mentioned above were printed at the press as well as the numbers of the *Svatantrata*.) The handwriting of this paper (the Naggur Sett's speech) is neither that of accused No. 2 nor that of No. 3. I don't know whose writing it is. I cannot say where this notice calling the meeting of 28th February was printed, because it has no "tail piece."

At the suggestion of the Judge, Mr. Branson put in the examination of accused Nos. 2 and 3 before the magistrate on the 24th June last.

also that a copy be furnished to the Municipal Commissioner for submission to Government.

H. F. HANCOCK, Col., R.E., Chairman.

The Commissioner's memorandum referred to in the Commissioner's report was as follows:—

Showing charges on a Loan of 27 lakhs at 5 per cent. per annum.

Taking 2 years as the time, in which the work would be completed, the Expenditure would be as follows:—

	Drainage.	Bhundarwada Reservoir.
In 1879	Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000
,, 1880	,, 7,00,000	,, 5,00,000
Total	Rs. 17,00,000	,, 10,00,000

Assuming that one-twelfth of the sums abovementioned will be required monthly in each year, and taking credit for advances from the surplus cash balance, and by investing the unexpended balance of the loan in Government 4 per cent. paper, the amount payable on account of interest alone will be as follows:—

In 1879	Rs. 49,000
,, 1880	,, 1,03,000
,, 1881 up to 1885 inclusive at Rs. 1,85,000 per annum	,, 6,75,000
This makes a total in 1885 amounting to	Rs. 8,27,000 to

meet which the following sums will be available:—

Cash balance	Rs. 2,50,000
Stores	,, 40,000
Savings in Departments and Extra Water Rate at 65,000 rupees per annum for 7 years from 1879 to 1885	,, 4,55,000
Sinking Fund on local debt available in 1885	,, 1,58,000
Total	Rs. 9,03,000

This leaves a balance in hand of Rs. 76,000 in 1885. By investing Rs. 45,000 per annum the whole Loan would be paid off in 32 years from 1886, and the total charge from 1886 on account of Interest and Sinking Fund would be Rs. 1,80,000 per annum.

To meet this Rs. 1,58,000 are available from the Local Debt and Rs. 65,000 from savings in Departments and Extra Water Rate.

This would leave Rs. 43,000 per annum available towards carrying out the remainder of the Drainage Scheme. And from 1889 a further sum of Rs. 33,000 per annum will be available in consequence of the whole of the interest on local debt being paid off.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

28th August, 1878.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen moved:—"That the Corporation approve and adopt the report of the Committee, dated 28th August 1878, on the statement prepared by the Municipal Commissioner showing what amount will have to be provided annually on account of interest and sinking fund deposit on a loan of 27 lakhs of rupees, to be raised at once for the rapid completion (1) of that portion of the Drainage Scheme which provides for the diversion of the existing cut-falls for night-soil and sewage from Carnac Bunder and the Elphinstone Estate to Love Grove, and (2) of the Service Reservoir and filtering works at Bunderwada or such other site as may, with the sanction of the Town Council, be selected."

Mr. Pasulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ganjee seconded the motion.

The Chairman read a communication from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that the whole amount of 27 lakhs had been offered on the following terms:—"15 lakhs the first year, and the remaining 12 lakhs the second year, for 20 years, at 4½ per cent per annum, at 93, which is equivalent to 5 per cent at par; a fixed amount to be set aside annually for payment of interest and purchase of bonds at par."

The Commissioner—I may as well explain that this offer is made on condition that it should be accepted or refused, before advertisements are issued calling for public tenders. If we advertise for public tenders, it will be withdrawn.

Mr. Mathew—We cannot possibly accept any such private tender. We have to go to the public, and see what are the best terms we can get.

Mr. Rogoonath—I don't think we should accept any tender in this private way without ascertaining what facilities the public are inclined to give us.

Mr. Kirkham—As I understand it, the Commissioner mentions this private tender with a view to giving the Corporation some indication of the state of money market. There is no question of accepting any tender at this meeting.

The Commissioner—As the offer was made, I thought it necessary to bring it forward.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and was carried unanimously.

THE LIGHTING OF THE TOWN.

Mr Rogoonath Narayen Khote moved "that sanction be given to an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 on account of the redistribution of lamps, as recommended by the Commissioner in his memorandum, dated the 29th January last."

Mr. Rogoonath said that there were petitions presented to the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner by the inhabitants, complaining of want of light in certain lanes, and the Commissioner was asked to look into the matter and instruct the Executive Engineer to report as to how far the demands of the petitioners could be complied with. A regular survey was made, the result of which was that he was sorry to see only 63 lamps could be spared from amongst those already in use, and their removal to certain lanes where there are no lights at present, and the expenses attending such removal, had been estimated at nearly Rs. 100 per light. If they could not satisfy the public to the extent of their wishes, this was a beginning; and he had much pleasure in recommending the sanction of this expenditure.

Mr. Venayek Ramchunder Lusmon seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Suntook asked what plan had been observed in making the redistribution.

The Commissioner—In some cases, lamps cannot be removed; the Gas Company cannot do it in some cases.

Mr. Suntook—Then it is being done according to the convenience of the Gas Company, and not the convenience of the public.

Mr. Rogoonath Khote—The convenience of the Gas Company is our convenience, because we have an agreement with them.

The Commissioner—And this is only a redistribution. We are preparing a list of new lamps for the town.

Mr. Rogoonath Khote—We must wait till we raise the gas rate, and make a fresh contract with the Gas Company.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. CUMMOO SULIEMAN'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee proposed "that sanction should be given to the sale of 3·68 sq. yards of ground to Mr. Cummoo Sulieman, at No. 213, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, at Rs. 3 per sq. yard.

Mr. Cummoo Sulieman—I think——

Mr. Rogoonath Khote—You can't be your own advocate.

Mr. Cummoo Sulieman—I think that when the Town Council and Corporation are buying land in other localities which is not worth Rs. 5 a square yard, and paying Rs. 15 for it, surely my land is worth Rs. 5 a yard. I think I ought to get Rs. 5, and it is nothing but fair that you should pay me Rs. 5. Although I am not hard up for money (hear, hear)—I don't care about Rs. 200; but you should do justice to a man if you purchase his land.

The Chairman—This motion has reference to ground we are selling to you.

Mr. Cummoo—Only the 3 yards?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Cummoo—But then I have the other complaint to make all the same.

The Chairman—But the question of the purchase of land by the Corporation from you is not before this meeting.

Mr. Shantaram—If Mr. Cummoo wishes to pay us Rs. 5 a yard for the land, we should be happy to accept it.

Mr. Cummoo—I want to get Rs. 5 a yard for my 100 yards, and then I'll give you Rs. 5 a yard for your 3 yards.

Mr. Rogoonath Narayen Khote seconded Mr. Fazulbhoy's motion, and said that if Mr. Cummoo wished to increase the amount he was to pay for the land to Rs. 5 a yard, he did not think the Corporation would object. But as the Corporation had paid Mr. Cummoo Rs. 3 a yard for another piece of ground on the other side of the hill which they had taken up from him, it was fair that he should pay the same rate.

Mr. Cummoo—But you have not paid me Rs. 3 a yard for my ground. You only want to take it from me at Rs. 3 a yard.

The Chairman interrupted Mr. Cummoo with an intimation that he was out of order.

The resolution was then put and carried.

THE NEW RACE COURSE.

A Government Resolution No. 3285, dated 29th June 1878, Revenue Department, was read, stating that Government think it advisable to defer passing a final decision, regarding the proposed grant of land on the Flats for a new Race Course and Steeple Chase Course, but Government have no objection to allow the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club to hold their meetings on the new course. The resolution was ordered to be recorded.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Government Resolution, dated 24th July 1878, on the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1877, which has been published, was taken as read, and recorded.

THE NEW POWDER MAGAZINE.

A Government Resolution, No. 386, dated 2nd August 1878, P. W. D., was read, stating that Government will contribute Rs. 12,400 towards the new magazine for merchants powder, and that the Trustees of the Port should be requested to erect the buildings at an early date.

On the motion of Mr. Finkerton, seconded by Mr. Rogoonath Khote, it was resolved that the communication should be recorded.

TRAMWAYS EXTENSIONS.

The next item on the Agenda paper read as follows:—

"Draft Memorial to Government on the subject of the extension of Tramways, &c., prepared by the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 10th May last, in accordance with their Resolution, dated 24th July 1878."

Dr. Finkerton said the papers had not been circulated, and he proposed that the subject be deferred till the next meeting, and that printed copies be sent in the meantime to all members of the Corporation.

This proposal was agreed to.

The draft memorial is as follows:—

At a Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on the 24th of July 1878, it was resolved—"That the Committee be requested to draw up and submit to the Corporation, a Memorial to Government on the subject of the extension of Tramways, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee in their report of the 22nd May last."

"In accordance with the above Resolution, the Committee met at the Office of the Corporation, and adopted the accompanying Memorial to Government.

Respectfully Sheweth.—That in accordance which the last clause of Section 3 of the Bombay Tramways Act, the Municipal Commissioner, as the representative of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, is entrusted with the following power over the public roads of the city:—"And (the Grantees) may also make and maintain Tramways between such other places in the said city, and by such other routes as may hereafter be approved of by the Municipal Commissioner for the said city and sanctioned by Government."

This power may and has been exercised without consulting the Corporation, and on a late occasion, contrary to the advice of the Town Council. In the case of the Tramway line laid down in Syed Abdool Raymon Street, Section 3 of the Tramways Act specially provides for its removal after having been laid down one year. Although His Excellency in Council has not yet exercised the power vested in him by the Tramways Act, it may be found necessary at any time to enforce the Section of the Act above referred to, and remove the line from Syed Abdool Raymon Street. The Corporation are of opinion that Section 14 give the Municipal Commissioner the power to make the proviso applicable to the Tramway line in Syed Abdool Raymon Street applicable to any new lines of Tramway; in the case of the Girgaum extension, the narrowness of the road and the amount of general traffic on it made the proviso for its removal in the event of necessity arising very desirable; but the Municipal Commissioner made no such arrangement with the Tramway Company, the result of this will be that the Corporation will be called upon to expend a very disproportionate amount of the street improvement grant in widening the Girgaum Road, and will so be prevented from improving other and equally important public thoroughfares. The Corporation respectfully submit that if the same course is followed by the Municipal Commissioner in all future extensions of the Tramway line, the Tramway Company will be unduly benefited, and the Rate-payers of the city unduly distressed.

By Section 37 of the Tramways Company Act it is provided that—"The said Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay shall have the right of purchasing the said Tramways with the plant, stores, rolling stock, and everything connected therewith after the expiration of 21 years from the 12th day of March 1873, upon declaring its intention to do so within six months after the expiration of the said twenty-one years, and shall have a renewed right of purchase at the end of every seven years after the expiration of the said twenty-one years upon similar notice being given, the amount to be paid in the event of such purchase shall be the actual *bona fide* value (exclusive of any compensation for good-will, premium, or compulsory sale, or other consideration whatsoever) of the Tramways, and of the works and materials connected therewith, and of the lands and buildings and all other the property of the Grantees, such value in case the parties do not agree to be decided by arbitration as provided by the said agreement of the 12th day of March 1873; and as compensation for the good-will, premium, or compulsory sale and other considerations, the Grantees shall be paid an amount equal to twenty-one years purchase calculated on the average profits of the previous three years next preceding the purchase, 4 per cent. per annum on the *bona fide* value mentioned above being first deducted from such profits."

This Section is of the most serious moment to the Corporation, it is so vastly in favour of the Tramway Company, and so adverse to the Corporation as to almost make the purchase of the Tramways at the termination of the existing lease impossible to the city. As an illustration of the way in which other cities have established their Tramway lines, it may be mentioned that the City of Glasgow has leased their lines on the following conditions:—

1. The Corporation to make the Tramways.
2. The Company accept the lease for 23 years.
3. The Company shall maintain and renew the Tramways during the lease, and shall hand over the same at the end of the lease in as good condition as when given over to them.
4. The Company shall pay to the Corporation the interest on the total money expended on the Tramways at the same rate at it costs the Corporation, and the amount on which Interest shall be payable shall not be affected by any payment made to the Corporation through the operation of the sinking fund hereinafter provided; and they shall also pay to the Corporation all expenses of borrowing, management, &c., and keep the Corporation free from all expenses.

The Company shall also pay to the Corporation 3 per cent. per annum during the currency of the lease on the money expended by the Corporation, which shall be set aside and accumulated as a sinking fund, and applied by the Corporation ultimately towards the reduction of the costs of constructing the Tramways.

The result of this arrangement will be to secure for the city at the expiration of the lease, a system of Tramways valued at £200,000 at no pecuniary cost to the Corporation.

In the case of the town of Cardiff the Act provides that the Promoters shall not construct the Tramways.

"Without in each case the consent in writing of the Corporation under their Corporate seal."

It is also provided that—

"In case the Corporation shall at any time after seven years from the date of the passing of the Act confirming this order desire to purchase, under the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Tramways Act, 1870,' the Tramways and the works and materials connected therewith,—the Promoters shall assent thereto and shall accordingly sell the Tramways and premises to the Corporation. In determining the amount to be paid by the Corporation for such purchase, the then actual *bona fide* value of the purchased property (exclusive of any compensation for good-will, premium, compulsory sale, or other consideration whatsoever) shall be ascertained in the first instance, and to such value there shall be added as compensation for good-will, premium, compulsory sale, and every other consideration, 30 per cent. on the value so ascertained."

These illustrations compare very favourably with that of Bombay, the terms of the lease of this city being—

1. A lease for 21 years.
2. Purchase of the Tramways by the Corporation after the expiration of the lease upon payment of the actual *bona fide* value of the plant and property, plus an amount equal to 21 years' purchase calculated on the average profits of the previous three years, 4 per cent. per annum in the above value as paid being first deducted from such profits.

The Corporation are prepared faithfully to carry out the agreement they unfortunately entered into with the Bombay Tramway Company, and the only reason which induces them to point out the very favourable terms which the Tramway Company has secured is that every possible legal precaution may be taken to prevent the city being over-ridden by the Tramway Company at the expiration of the lease; for instance, the lease is of such a character as to make it desirable for the Company to be in possession of a very great length of line at the end of 21 years, and to place lines (where they cannot be removed in consequence of an agreement to that effect) in narrow irregular streets where there is much foot and cart traffic. It has now been ascertained moreover that the annual payment made by the Tramway Company in lieu of Wheel-tax for the use of the public roads, entails a loss on the Municipal revenues.

The lower conference of the Municipal Commissioner's Section 3 of the Tramways Act, might fail to be exercised by an officer of limited experience of the wants of the city, and undoubtedly no Commissioner could be expected to regard the future, and perhaps distant financial condition of the city with the same solicitude as the Corporation, the members of which body have the most direct personal interest in Municipal taxation both present and future. And it may be further observed that where private interests line those of a Tramway Company are concerned, it is notorious that such interests more usually prevail when importunity is used against one official than when they are pressed against a public body of men who have themselves an equal interest in the matter.

The Corporation would respectfully submit that when the words "Municipal Commissioner" were introduced into the Tramways Company's Act, they were intended to mean the representative of the Municipal Corporation, and it may be contended that no agreement with the Tramway or any Company should be held to be binding on the Corporation, without the consent in writing of the Corporation under their Corporate seal. The recent sanction of the Girgaum Tramway line which was given by the Municipal Commissioner, has had the effect of legally binding the Corporation to an agreement to which by no stretch of language can it be said to have been a consenting party. And yet that agreement will involve the Corporation in subsequent heavy pecuniary expenditure, which will by and bye be regarded by the Rate-payers of Bombay as a penalty.

Under these circumstances the Corporation consider that they have shown the great desirability of having any future proposed extension of Tramway lines in the city, submitted for their approval in the first instance before receiving the approval of the Municipal Commissioner or the sanction of Government. Section 62 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, clearly define the rights of property invested in the Corporation. If any or all the public roads of the city may be handed over to the Tramway Company, without the previous sanction of the Corporation, or by the sanction as it is conveyed in the lease entered into by the Corporation, it must be confessed that the Corporation has relinquished property valued at about a lakh of rupees per mile in the main thoroughfares regardless of the future interests of the city. So long as the Municipal Commissioner is regarded as an Officer apart from the Corporation, and is considered to hold the whole power over the public roads, the Corporation must be held to be no longer in possession of these roads.

The Corporation would respectfully urge the addition of a clause to Section 154 of the amended Municipal Acts, vesting the right to give permission for the extension of Tramways to the Corporation alone; this would not be a departure from the agreement entered into by the Corporation with the Tramway Company, inasmuch as the expression "Municipal Commissioner" in the Act in this connection legally means the Corporation in whom alone the public roads are invested. The proposed power of the Municipal Commissioner to make over the roads of the City to the Tramway Company, is the only instance known in which the public property of the City is dealt with by the Commissioner apart from the Corporation. If, by their agreement with the Tramway Company, the Corporation can be said to have parted with their right over the public roads, the Act of the Corporation was *ultra vires*, being contrary both to the letter and spirit of Section 62 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, in which case the legal advisers of Government would have brought to notice that by their agreement with the Tramway Company, they were investing the public roads of the City in the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation need hardly say that this alienation of their rights was never intended, and they believe it cannot be legally upheld, they would therefore request Government to consider the prayer of this Memorial, to introduce a new clause into the amended Municipal Acts giving the Corporation the power over the public roads of the City which the legislature intended to secure to them, and of which they have done nothing to divest themselves.

THOMAS BLANEY.
F. MATHEW.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Clerk reported the resignations of membership of the Corporation of the following gentlemen:—Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., G. A. Barnett, Esq., J. Thorburn, Esq., Capt. H. Morland, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq., and Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq.

The Chairman said the reason for the resignation of Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos was that the new Municipal Act precluded his continuing a member of the Corporation while he acted as Auditor of the Municipal Accounts. He (the Chairman) thought they had lost in Mr. Moos a very valuable member of the Corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 15 from surplus cash balance, as a further advance against the Drainage Loan for cost of fixing plans in Drainage Commission's Office.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 437-5-4 from the surplus cash balance, to met excess of that amount in Section L., Police Commissioner's Budget, on account of acting allowances made to Mr. Vincent, when acting as Commissioner of Police, and to Mr. Mills when acting for the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Sanction was given to the sale of 3641 square yards of ground in Pathan Street, to Mr. Lalla Parsad, who encroached on the ground, but is willing to pay the price of the same, viz., Rs. 4 per sq. yard.

There being no farther business, the Corporation adjourned.

MOTIVES OF "CONVERSION."

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE Church Missionary Society is making some accessions in Tinnevelly, but is not, after the fashion of the S. P. G., making a fuss about them, and is not calling the world to witness what has been done. Its representatives take the accessions for what they are worth, but do not attempt to conceal their opinion that at present they are not worth much. There was a Church Council at Pannevilei, on the 13th ultimo, at which Bishop Sargent presided. We gather from that prelate's "notes" which have to-day been published, that the motives which have actuated so many to become Christians were discussed. It was urged that these motives were of a mixed character, and the following were accepted as the impelling motives in the great majority of cases:

1. With not a few worldly trouble has been the turning point. But this ought to be expected. We cannot be worse off than we are.
2. Many have been induced by the fact that so many of their relations in other places have become Christians—they do not like to be isolated.
3. Many had once been Christians and had backslided, they feel convinced that since then they have not prospered, but have yearly become more and more wretched.
4. They look on Christians of long standing, and see how they have advanced in education, respectability, and worldly prosperity.
5. The opinion is gaining on all sides, that the *pays*, i. e., the demons or objects of former worship, have lost their power—famine, scarcity, pecuniary expenditure, which will by and bye be regarded by the Rate-payers of Bombay as a penalty.

[Here some circumstances the Corporation consider that they have shown the great desirability of having any future proposed extension of Tramway lines in the city, submitted for their approval in the first instance before receiving the approval of the Municipal Commissioner or the sanction of Government. Section 62 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, clearly define the rights of property invested in the Corporation. If any or all the public roads of the city may be handed over to the Tramway Company, without the previous sanction of the Corporation, or by the sanction as it is conveyed in the lease entered into by the Corporation, it must be confessed that the Corporation has relinquished property valued at about a lakh of rupees per mile in the main thoroughfares regardless of the future interests of the city. So long as the Municipal Commissioner is regarded as an Officer apart from the Corporation, and is considered to hold the whole power over the public roads, the Corporation must be held to be no longer in possession of these roads.

The Corporation would respectfully urge the addition of a clause to Section 154 of the amended Municipal Acts, vesting the right to give permission for the extension of Tramways to the Corporation alone; this would not be a departure from the agreement entered into by the Corporation with the Tramway Company, inasmuch as the expression "Municipal Commissioner" in the Act in this connection legally means the Corporation in whom alone the public roads are invested. The proposed power of the Municipal Commissioner to make over the roads of the City to the Tramway Company, is the only instance known in which the public property of the City is dealt with by the Commissioner apart from the Corporation. If, by their agreement with the Tramway Company, the Corporation can be said to have parted with their right over the public roads, the Act of the Corporation was *ultra vires*, being contrary both to the letter and spirit of Section 62 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, in which case the legal advisers of Government would have brought to notice that by their agreement with the Tramway Company, they were investing the public roads of the City in the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation need hardly say that this alienation of their rights was never intended, and they believe it cannot be legally upheld, they would therefore request Government to consider the prayer of this Memorial, to introduce a new clause into the amended Municipal Acts giving the Corporation the power over the public roads of the City which the legislature intended to secure to them, and of which they have done nothing to divest themselves.

THOMAS BLANEY.
F. MATHEW.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.]

6. Many are affected by the sympathy shewn them by Christians; they feel that in distress Christians are the only ones from whom they may expect friendly aid.

"These" the Bishop states form "the motives by which the great majority of the late accessions in the C. M. S. have been effected. But there remains now the mention of the high motive which has moved a very small minority, viz., a conviction of the truth of Christianity, and an earnest care about salvation. . . . I see how much superstition and ignorance still prevail. For instance many of the accessions that have been promised (about 500) have been postponed to a future month, because the present one is, in Hindu opinion, an unlucky month! So also a Hindu wishes for a reason to show why he changes his religion—beyond the bare argument of conviction of truth and salvation. These are spiritual motives, which heathen relations do not understand, and for which they never give a convert credit. . . . I am more and more persuaded that these poor ignorant people, who have no spiritual motive to influence them, seek to find some apology to the supposed demands of their household demon whom they henceforth renounce. The poor man has many reasons for seeking a change. He cannot be worse off than he is—let some outward act bind him to a new course of life and worship. It is a kind of enlistment money. He has no notion as yet what Christianity really is, except that idols are discarded; but there is this conviction, it is something vastly superior to his old religion, which so many thousand have deserted, as he sees, to their great advantage and prosperity. These several points impressed my mind as I discussed with a large body of men, the value of our late large accessions. How I have longed to be able to find that spiritual motive actuated any large body of these professors, but in all honesty I must acknowledge that this spiritual element is absent in the vast majority of cases."

This candour offers a refreshing contrast to the high falutin nonsense—not to use a stronger term—which some S. P. G. agents have indulged in when urging the public to subscribe for the Society's Tinnevelly Missions. The local Secretaries of the C. M. S. state that what Bishop Sargent has written "confirms us in the general views which we expressed last month, especially in regard to the cautious estimate which should be formed of the spiritual condition of those who have in such large numbers placed themselves under Christian instruction. We should consider them as persons who from a variety of very mixed motives, have asked to be taken into connection with the Christian body, and who have been received on probation; and we should be thankful that an opportunity is thus afforded of bringing before their minds, and pressing upon their consciences, the truths of our holy religion." We have never doubted that the C. M. S. would come well out of the invidious comparison that has been instituted between the small success of its agents and the vaunted success of the agents of the S. P. G. There has been a great temptation to speak the plain truth in a manner that would provoke strife; but the C. M. S. representatives have kept their temper, and have acted up to the principles of their Society.

THE INDIAN TICHBORNE CASE.

SOME little while ago we announced the decision arrived at by Baboo Kashinath Biswas, the able Subordinate Judge of Meerut, in the great Landboura case, which has been called "the Indian Tichborne case." The elaborate and lucid judgment recorded by the Subordinate Judge is now before us; and we proceed to give a summary of it.

The Subordinate Judge opens his judgment with pointing out the difference that exists between the Indian Tichborne and its English prototype. In the case of Arthur Orton, the claimant to the Tichborne Baronetcy and estates, the criminal prosecution followed the civil suit; but in the Landboura case the criminal prosecution preceded the civil suit. The Subordinate Judge disproves of the step taken by the executive in putting the Indian claimant on his trial before the criminal court on a charge of cheating by personation and on another charge, before his claim had been adjudicated by a competent court. The Subordinate Judge remarks:—"Without in any way disputing that it was impolitic to do so, I feel the justice of the remark that by that inversion of the natural or regular order of things, the plaintiff might very plausibly say, and those who believe in the justness of his cause or his partizans, might plausibly think that the strong arm of Government has materially prejudiced him in the assertion of his lawful rights." The object Government had in prosecuting the plaintiff before his allegations had been proved false, was "that the grave local excitement occasioned by the appearance and claims of the Fakir should be promptly allayed, and also that the estate should be saved the expense of defending a possible civil suit on behalf of the claimant." But the object, as the Subordinate Judge remarks, "has in a great measure frustrated itself. The excitement may now be less intense, but it is not the less deep. Popular ballads have been written and sung of the privations the plaintiff had to suffer, and the sympathy still felt for plaintiff, whether misguided or otherwise and whatever might have produced it could well be imagined from the crowded state in which my court was throughout the trial of the suit." The prosecution of the claimant before Mr. Markham in 1870 on a charge of cheating by personation and another charge which fell through was, therefore, a great mistake on the part of the local Government. It at once shows the difference between the executive in England and in this country. While no obstacles were thrown in the way of Arthur Orton to establish his rights to the Tichborne Baronetcy and estates, every possible effort was made to prevent the claimant of the Landboura Raj bringing a civil suit to prove his claims.

It appears that Rajah Raghubir Sing was the only son of Rajah Harbans Sing of Landboura. On the death of his father, which took place when he was only one year old, he succeeded to the vast landed estates of the family. He was born on 20th December 1843; was married to Rani Dharm Koer on 13th February 1863; was sent to Benares for education on 28th August of the same year: returned home on 31st January 1867, on coming of age, and died on 28th April 1868. On the death of the Rajah many pretenders to the estate arose, and put forward claims to his end by foul means; anonymous petitions were sent to the district authorities, charging Nuthu Sing with having killed the Rajah by poison and by "*puryog*," or the use of *mantras* supposed to effect one's death. Enquiries were made into the matter by the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector, but no satisfactory results were obtained. Dr. Murray Thompson, the Civil Surgeon of Roorkee, who had once attended upon the Rajah during his illness, however, reported that his death was caused by natural causes. About the end of June 1874, the claimant, dressed as a fakir, made his appearance at Mangalore and gave himself out as Rajah Raghubir of Landboura. We need not mention here the criminal proceedings that were taken against him. Suffice it to say that he was convicted of cheating by personation and sent to jail. The issue which the Subordinate Judge of Mirut was called upon to try, was whether the plaintiff is or is not the real Rajah Raghubir of Landboura. In order to succeed the plaintiff, to use the words of the Subordinate Judge, "had to prove that the Rajah Raghubir Sing had not actually died when he was supposed to be dead; the Rajah merely lay in a death-like stupor when he was taken on a bier from Landboura to Kankhal for cremation; that the ostensible and avowed purpose for which the Rajah's body was taken there was not performed; that the Rajah's body was thrown into the river with a nominal pretence of cremation, or with no pretence at all; that the Rajah survived the effects of poison which is said to have been administered to him in his drink; that the Rajah was miraculously saved in the way the plaintiff says he was saved: that the plaintiff himself was that Rajah: he has further to account that if he were the Rajah, why he failed at once to come to Landboura and assert his rights, and if he had any reason to apprehend danger to his person, or of opposition in the assertion of his rights, on the part of Nuthu Sing, who is said to have poisoned him, or of his confederates and creatures, why he did not ask the support of the local authorities, and their protection, and bring them to their condign punishment; and if he required pecuniary or other assistance, why he did not apply for it to his wife's relatives, in this district, who soon fell out with the Ranees, or to his fellow wards, or those who found him at Benares and who would have been only too glad to respond by Baboo Kedarnath, too willing to assist him in the assertion of his rights, and in the exposure of the villainy which had banished him from his home." The theory that Rajah Raghubir Sing had been poisoned was in the course found by the plaintiff's counsel. The account which the claimant gives of the Rajah's rescue is quite romantic. His story is that while preparations were being made for his cremation, a sowar came up and said that the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon were coming to inspect the body; and this precipitated the throwing of the body into the river. How he was rescued from a watery grave was thus stated before Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, the then Magistrate Collector of Saharunpore,—"A *dhobi* of Sikempur, he came to the conclusion that the Rajah was dead, dragged me there and caught hold of my arm, and dragged me out of the water. There I gradually began to come to my senses. I did not speak to the *dhobi*, nor did he speak to me. He went away. . . . Then Jumaudar Gussain, of Kartarpore, came up and found me lying there. After rubbing me he took me along with him, going a few paces at a time. I could just walk a little. He took me to Kartarpore to his home. Then he gave me milk and spices. I could not keep the milk down. . . . I was sick. He then cut a slit in my throat and took out the poison. Jumaudars is still alive. He then gave me clothes. He told me he was an Udasi Gussain and ordered me to go to the Chandi Forest and there remain. I did not tell him who I was; I was afraid that if I were discovered, I should be murdered again." In his statement before the Subordinate Judge the claimant contradicted himself in many material points.

The Subordinate Judge very carefully weighs the voluminous evidence produced at the trial to establish the claimant's identity with Rajah Raghubir of Landboura. We find that Rani Dherm Koer, to whom the Rajah was married, swears positively and emphatically that the plaintiff is not the Rajah Raghubir Sing who was her husband. As the Subordinate Judge remarks, the Rani had nothing to gain and much to lose by acknowledging her own husband, if the plaintiff was really and truly her husband. Baboo Kedarnath Palodhi, the Superintendent of the Ward Institution at Benares, with whom Rajah Raghubir Sing during the former years and a quarter, in his examination-in-chief indentified the claimant with the Rajah; but on cross-examination he stated:—"I cannot say on my oath that he (plaintiff) is the Rajah Raghubir Sing. I can only say that he is probably—most probably—the Rajah. By his features I can say that he is probably he Rajah. If I take the features with the answers that he has given me and his tone of voice, I say that he is most probably the Rajah." The Subordinate Judge after commenting at length on the testimony of the other witnesses examined in the case, comes to the conclusion that their evidence does not establish the identity of the plaintiff with Rajah Raghubir Sing of Landboura. He then proceeds to the consideration of that safer and more reliable test of identity—the test of recollections of the past events of one's own life, and quotes the observations which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn made on this point in his charge to the jury in the Tichborne case. The Subordinate Judge records that before Mr. Jenkinson, the claimant could not give a reply to a single question relating to the events that happened in the life of Rajah Raghubir Sing. He then merely said,—"I have been so long wandering about in the jungles, and have undergone such sufferings, that I have forgotten everything." But in the Civil Court he gives good deal of information which, remarks the Subordinate Judge, "is yet very imperfect and very far from what could have been expected from the Rajah." The Subordinate Judge points out in detail the instances in which the information given by the claimant is wrong; and observes that—"If any thing could prove more conclusively that the plaintiff is not the Rajah whom he represents himself to be, it is, I think, his ignorance of the Rajah had usual intercourse with his lawfully wedded wife, Rani Dharm Koer." The Subordinate Judge finds that the claimant is not Rajah Raghubir Sing, but one Maha Sing, the son of Kan Sing, is the district of Hushyarpore. The plaintiffs claim is accordingly dismissed. The Subordinate Judge observes:—"I do not know which to admire, most daring simplicity and wickedness of a most atrocious conspiracy, or the easy gullibility of those who have hitherto believed in such a fiction."—*Indian Tribune.*

A MOFUSSIL CHURCH CHOIR.—Some amusement may be found in the following letter published in the *South Indian Post*:—"Alluding to a paragraph which appeared in the last issue of your journal regarding the 'marked improvement' in the choir at St. John's, Trichinopoly, and that 'the member that goes in a bit for an improvised *alto* needs to be told that his contribution towards the harmony on the occasion, &c.' The part sung by a member of the choir which your informant seems to think was *alto* (instead of *contralto*) was from music and you are mistaken in saying that he tried to *extempo*. This member, I am thankful to say, is never in the habit of *extemporising*, and I think would feel afraid to attempt such a thing (especially in a choir like St. John's where every member, Organist included, knows music so well!) In a choir like St. John's critics always exist, for one member is always under the impression that he knows more than the others, but the real fact is, that is nothing after all. Further, your informant, I suppose, is not aware that one or two lady members tried the experiment of singing *alto*, on the occasion you refer to, which was a mixture of *alto, tenor*, and *seconds*, (bass coming in at intervals), and this, together with the harmonium of St. John's, which squeaks now and again, is quite a sufficient proof, to render any sort of music false. I consider his knowledge of music very great, as he does not seem to understand the nature of an alto or contralto. He must possess good qualifications of an alto-singer to comment so readily on the false music, and I would feel obliged if he gives the congregation of St. John's next Sunday a treat to his abilities in that line."

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